# CAPITAL TOPICS.

LEONS ROARING IN THE COUNCIL

Minister Schenck's Last Letter

ON TWISTED TANGLEFOOT DIES ON THE WITNESS STAND

MR. FICEREPORT'S LETTER A SURPRISE TO HIM

BLACK EYE FOR DETECTIVE BELL

WHAT KIND OF A MAN BARROW IS

MR. BARNARD PROMPTLY DISPOSES OF HIM

DOING WRONG HE BORROWED TROUBLE INVESTIGATION OF A DEMOCRAT

Senator Morton's New Bill. Senator Morton will to morrow introduce a bill

to amend the act to enforce the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution and remove the objec-tions to the act set forth in the late decision of the Supreme Court.

The Insane Asy'um Committee of investigation promised on Saturday to the witnesses who have danced attendance at the icer for several days, with no hope of witness fees because the contingent fund is exhausted, that they will be heard to day.

The Fur Seal Investigation Colonel McCorkle was heard before the fur seal sub-committee on Saturday, and testined that he was the atterney of Guldstone, who was epposing the Alaska Commercial Company; that he gave Goldstone a legal opinion to the effect that the lease was illegal, and that he believed, so far as his information went, that the company had steed fairly in earrying out the fur seat contract. He still held to the opinion as a lawyer that the lease was illegal.

Pledging the Senate Prematurely. Some gentlemen interested in the matter went to the various members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to ask them whether it was true, as generally reported, that their committee had an informal understanding to the effect that had an informal understanding to the effect that they would agree to the Handall proposition to cut oil the recess salaries of Congressional em-ployees. The gentlemen were given emphati-cally to understand that the report was untrue, and that the exact opposite would be more likely to bit the truth.

Mississippi Republicans. The Republican State Convention he'd in Jack son, Miss., March 30, to elect delegates to the Cincinnatt Convention, adopted the following

esciution, indersing the Hon. O. P. Morton:

'Resolved. That, in behalf of those we represent,
we tender our gratitude to Senator O. P. Morton:
or the interest he has manifested in the protection of Southern Republicans in their personal
freedom, and in the sacred right of free speech
and a free ballot; and that he is entitled to our
thanks and our gratitude for his devotion to these
principles. The colored convention held at Jackson on the

The Safe Burglary Case-The safe burglary mystery will soon be cleared ap. On Friday Mr. J. Proctor Knott, the chair-man of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, called at the Department of Justice, and had an interview of over two hours' duration with the Attorney General. It is beduration with the Attorney General. It is believed that the Judiciary Committee have requested the Attorney General to give immunity
to Colonel Whitely if he testifies fully and fairly
before the committee about the sale burglary.
It is not doubted that the document giving tols
immunity has been put into the hands of the Judiciary Committee, to be used by them if they
think fit. The whole affair will new, it is believed, come to light. Colonel Whitely, it will
be recollected, was one of the parties indicted by
the grand jury in this case.

Another Black Fys for Detective Ball-The following note has been received by Mr. Clymer of the War Expenditures Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1876 the animus and character of the man are perfectly apparent from his statements, and the record he makes proves him to be unworthy of belief, I desire to state that in every important particular, so far as I am concerned, or my knowingle as to others implicated extends, his story is false. I am ready to appear before your committee at your convenience and verify my demand.

Respectfully,

A. C. Bradley.

Investigating a Democrat. The following resolution was adopted by the

now employed as clerk of the Committee on itary Affairs of the House of Representatives, Mifftary Affairs of the House of Representatives, has been guilty of corrupt and base practices while serving as an officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau in Texas: therefore,

Be if resolved, That the Committee on Military
Affairs be instructed to examine into the facts and report the result of their investigation to this House, and the said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Gen. Boughton asserts that the charges are false and malicious, and, after examination, were dismissed by the Adjutant General some years ago, and he desires a full and speedy investigation, and has asked to be relieved from the duties of his office pending the examination.

office pending the examination.

Our National Debt. The following is a recapitulation of the debt

Bonds at 5 per cent	\$981,999,650 00 710,637,600 00
	1,695,007,250 00
Debt Bearing Interest in Longful M. Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent Debt on wilch interest has cassed	14,000,000 00
since maturity	\$9,181,360 26
Dobt Entring no Interest, Oil dem'd and legal-tender notes Certificates of deposit Fractional currency Coin certificates	\$370,823,643 50 34,280,000 60 42 634,883 71 32,337,600 00
	8479,996,129 21
Tetal debt	2,198,216,749 47
Interest	\$26, \$58, 110 94
Total debt, principal and interest. 8	2,224,671,860 41

Cash in the Treasury.

Debt less cash in the Treasury april 1.1878. 25 Debt, less cash in the Treasury, 2.114.960,236 80

Decrease of debt since June 30, 1875. \$17,969,286 44

Bonds issued to the Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money—Frincipal outstanding, \$64,622,512: interest pacined and not yet paid, \$696,332,682: interest paid by the United States, \$30,141,513,06; interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c., \$6,781,012,56: balance of interest paid by the United States, \$23,360,500,50.

General Babcock on the Witness Bell. General Babcock says that he has received ne-ice from Mr. Storrs that the Bell affidavits will reach here in the mail to-day, but that he will not show them to anybody till he gives them to the committee. It appears that the existence of these papers came about in this way: After General Saboock came back from the Chicago court of in uiry, the man Bell called on him and said he had

quiry, the man Bell called on him and said he had important information for him relating to his case. He showed the card from the President to the Attorney General that got him the appointment, and said he was a detective in the interior Department.

General Babcock heard his story, and refused to have anything further to do with him; unless he would write it out. He wrote out a long statement and left it. He wanted some money; spoke of leaving his family unprovided for, &c., and General Babcock says he gave him \$25 thee, and probably, afterward, sums that would in the aggregate amount to what Bell says he got, \$120. General Babcock says he has no knowledge of any money that Bradley paid Bell, if he did nay

any money has been also in the affair, he handed the written statement to his counsel. Mr. Storrs, who had so little faith in Bell that he insisted upon the matter being sworn to. Storre wrote out an affavit, put in blank the usual notorial formula, and Bell agreed to it. Bell went out, got a potary selected by himself, brought him,

with his seal, to the office, and executed the document. It is very severe upon District Attorney Dyer and other officials, and Gen. Babcock says he is glad that Col. Dyer gave in testimony his disapprobation of Bell's conduct, and discredited his reliability, for the aridavis would otherwise put him (Dyer) in a bad light before the country. General Babcock says he did not hire him to steal appers, that he did not steal any; that the fellow claimed, with some plausibility, to have information, and that he (Babcock) wanted to get it is it was of walue to him as represented. Gen. Babcock Col. Levi P. Luckey, and Mr. A. C. Bradley are all summoned to appear before the Gibson-Ulymer committee.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S OFFINION OF THE WITNESS BELL. The following interview took place just after Secretary Beistow had read the Bell testimony in the New York papers:

Q. "Mr. Secretary, what do you think of that testimony?"

A. "That fellow Bell is a miserable fraud.

Such testimony would not convict a cat," The
Secretary's face expressed utter contempt as he
gave his opinion.

The Whisky Fraud Testimony. Col. D. P. Dyer, District Attorney at St. Louis, was also before the special whisky fraud committee on Saturday. Dyer told the history of what passed between him and the Attorney General during the nendency of the proceedings against during the pendency of the proceedings against Gen. Babcock. Byer said that at his interview previous to the Babcock trial, with the Attorney General here, at which the Secretary of the Treasury was present, Mr. Pierrepost urged him to be very careful to allow no unnecessary scandal to be stirred up against the Administration, but said that if Gen. Babcock was guilty he should be purished. He said that the letters of the Attorney General to him concerning the

EXEMPTION OF GUILTY PARTIES PROM PUNISH-

EXEMPTION OF GUILTY PARTIES FROM FUNISHMENT,
in consideration of their testifying to the Government, was a very great surprise to him. He regarded it as a letter which must inevitably interiere with the prosecution of the trials if it became public, and therefore he did not show it to
any person whatever, not even his assistants in
the trials, but locked it up in his desk, where it
has remained until this time. A day or two
after receiving it he was called upon by the editor
of a St. Louis paper, who stated that a letter,
purporting to be addressed to him by Attorney
General Pierrepont, had appeared in a German
paper in St. Louis; that a translation of this
letter had been made by him, and he came to ask
of Mr. Dier permission to use the official copy, in
order that he might verify the language and
publish a corrected copy of so important a document.

publish a corrected copy of so important a document.

He admitted to the St. Louis editor that be had a letter from Atterney General Pierreport, but he declined to show him the letter or tell him what it contained. Dyer told the committee that the difference between the language of the original copy sad that of the version that appeared in the Western papers was probably accounted for by the fact that Babbook's friends caused the letters copied from the files of the White House to be translated into German and published in a German paper, and the translation caused the changes in the wording of the letters, which at first caused some surprise. Dyer said that while the grand jury which indicted General Babbook's was in session one of its members, named Fox, a prominent man out there, and a personal friend of the President's, gave President Grant Information of everything that transpired in the committee-room, and that he

PREJUDICED THE PRESIDENT against him (Dyer) by telling him that he had gone on the stand as a witness against Balcock; that it was only true to the extent that he took the stand to identify the "Sylph" telegram.

What Kind of a Man Barrow Is! following eard from Mr. W. D. W. Bar nard, of St. Louis, in reply to J. E. Barrow's testimony before the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department, appeared in the St. Louis Journal. It will be found quite spley, and as Rarnard annears to have the books of the concern in his possession the presumption is very strong that he is able to verify his statements:

that he is able to verify his statements:

Editors St. Louis Journal:
Ny attention is directed to a telegram printed in your issue of yesterday, purporting to be the testimony of J. E. Barrow before a Congressional committee. This testimony is false, in that it conveys the impression that I used my influence with Gen. Grant to secure a permit for Barrow, for a valuable consideration. The facts concerning this matter are as follows:

During the year 1868 John E. Barrow sought me, stating that he had purchased a sutler's out in for Fort Lyon, Colorado, and that a difficulty having connered with his intended partner at that post, he had forwarded the goods to Los Vegas, New Mexico. He was anxious to obtain authority to trace at Fort Union, and offered to pay me various large sums of money if I could procure him the necessary permit. These propositions I refused to entertain.

Afterwards he proposed that I should become

procure him the necessary permit. These propositions I refused to entertain.

Afterwards he proposed that I should become a member of the firm, to be known as J. E. Barrow & Co., giving to its business my personal attention. This as a legitimate business proposition I accepted, and it was agreed that I should remain in the States attending to the purchasing of stock, while he was to give personal supervision at the post. He was to have and did receive upon the books of the firm credit for the amount of stock he had on hand—some \$30,000—and all purchases thereafter wave to be made in

amount of social he had on hado—some and all purchases thereafter were to be made in the name of the firm.

Acting under this agreement, I forwarded the application of Barrow, with the accompanying suagestion that two post-trader's stores at Fort Union would cause competition, beneficial alike to the garrison and surroundfung community.

This application General Grant referred to the War Department, (General Schoelid, Secretary;) thence it was referred to Lieutenant General Sherman, commanding the division, and by him forwarded to General A. J. Smith, commanding department, by him forwarded to Gen. Getty, commanding the District of New Mexico, and by him referred to Gen. Grier, commanding the post at Fart Union, who delivered it to to Barrow, approved.

proved.

The firm of J. E. Barrow & Co. conducted business at Fort Union for a period of ten months under that parmit, during which time Barrow drew out of the concern nearly double the amount for out of the concern nearly double the amount for which he had originally received credit, and there was purchased by me in the firm's name and shipped to the post about \$75,000 worth of goods. At the end of this time, finding the "misman-agement" of Barrow was threatening to embarrass the house to the injury of creditors, and to my own detriment, I went out to the fort and took charge of the business in person, Barrow soon after selling his interest to John C. Dent for nearly \$45,000. His permit was revoked through the regular channels, and one issued to me, for which he is now trying to avenue himself, having pursued me ever since with the malignity of an exaperated wasp.

pursued me ever since with the malignity of an exasperated wasp.

The introduction of the two stores at the fort led to a reduction in hitherto prevailing prices of not less than 50 per cent, and was instrumental in breaking up the New Mexico contractorsing, for which I have been unsparingly misrepresented and abused.

The books of the firm show that while connected with J. E. Barrow & Uo. I drew out \$2.400, whilst Barrow received \$114.700, and this under an agreement that the profits should be equally divided.

It is not true that I wrote Mrs. Grant concern. It is not true that I wrote Mrs. Grant concern-

ing Barrow's application for a permit, and his statement that I did do so gives ample evidence of the animus which inspired his entire testimeny.

I trust the committee will give me an opportunity te place my statement on record.

W. D. W. BARNARD.

The Emma Mine Investigation. The Foreign Affairs Committee on Saturday heard the testimony of James E. Lyon, who was cross-examined by Gen Schenck's counsel, Mr.

Chittenden.

Lyon presented a paper which he said he wished to have read as a part of his testimony Mr. Faulkner, who has been appointed by the committee as their medium of communication with Lyon and Johnson, after hastily reading it, ead he thought it ought to go in as a part of Lyons' testimony.

Mr. Phelps objected to the reception of this paper, upon the ground that it

paper, upon the ground that it

WAS IN NO SERNEE EVIDENCE,
being a statement prepared by the witness' attorney; that, as a statement, it should not go
upon the record, because it emanated from a person who was merely a witness, and not a party to
the investigation, and that the contents of the
paper were in themselves objectionable.

The paper was read. Instead of being testimony, it proved to be a vile assault upon Gen.
Schenck, charging him as being one of the vendors of the Emma mine.

Mr. Faulkner subsequently stated that he had
glanced hastily at the paper at first, but that
after hearing it read he felt obliged, in justice to
Gen. Schenck and to himself, to state that much
of it was highly improper and should not have
been received, and that he should strike out the
improper parts of it, which he afterwards did.

Mr. Chittenden them proceeded with Lyon's
cross-examination, from which it clearly appeared
that on the 22d of July, 1870, after the Emma mine
had become productive, and Lyon had brought
suit for it, at a time when he claimed to be the
owner of at least one third of it, on supplemental
proceedings in court, he swore that he was entirely destitute of property, and fived by borrowleg money; that there were many unpaid judgments against him, none of which have been paid;
that the story about the exhaustion of the mine,
and the vendor's knowledge of the fact at the
time of the sale, was started after Lyon discovered, in 1874, Stewart's letter containing the expression, "We shall not then be fighting for a
worked-out mine," which had been during

THE INTERVENCENTE TIME
entirely less sight of. This charge about ex-WAS IN NO SENSE EVIDENCE.

entirely lost sight of. This charge about exhaustion and of Parke's and Stewart's admissions was clearly shown to have never been heard [of by anybody previous to Chairman Gardiner's visit to this country in the fall of 1874.

Lyon testified that he had no business just now, and was staying at the St. Nicholas notel, in New York. He paid his expenses by borrowing some of the money, and by collecting a claim due to him in Europe of 420,000.

Q. Will you swear that the last time you left London you did not go to Parier A. I do not desire to be lassitied; I do not know whether I went to Paris the last time I left London or not.

Q. Is your name James Elias Lyon? A. Yes, sir. THE INTERVENING TIME

dr. Q. Hefore you left London were bankruptcy proceedings commenced against you? A. There Q. Before you left London were bankrupter precedings commenced against you? A. There were.

Q. What steps were taken?
The witness explained a stock speculation in which he was concerned, and out of which grew the bankrupter proceedings against him.
Q. Did the officers of the bankrupter court know that you were going away? A. I never saw any of the officers. A writ was served upon me; that was all. I never ran away, as a letter read to the committee assected.

He was asked the operation. We have

to the committee asserted.

He was saked the question: "In the swarp examination given before a New York junta as to your means when you were examined in most do an execution, what did you say regarding your means to pay your hotel bill?" The witness re

## DOLLARS AND SENSE. SOLDIERS' WIDOWS AND SOLDIERS' ORPHANS

BIG CHARITY FOR A YOUNG COUNTRY

LET IT BE DISTRIBUTED P. D. ON WITH THE CONTRIBUTION:

Money's the Thing, Since Eve Ate Apples

No Red Tape With Widows and Orphans

The full amount subscribed on all hands for the sufferers in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing we cannot state, but hope to be able to do so to-morrow. The following

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPTS is made: Office Secretary of the Treasury, 4384 15: Post Office Department, \$167.45; balance from Fifth Auditor's office, \$6; Quartermaster General's office, \$46; Third Auditor's office, \$74 85; eral's cince, \$4c; Third Auditor's omce, \$74.8c; incidental contributions, \$443.

In the National Republican of March 31 the receipt by \$irs. W. Stickney of \$44.51 from the clerks in the First Auditor's office is acknowledged, and is repeated on account of a supposed error.

MES. DR. BANKIN. MES. DR. RANKIN, treasurer of the union meeting committee, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions: First Presbyterian church, \$10; Rev. Dr. Gray's church, \$160; a friend, \$2; Mrs. Giddings, \$1; Mrs. Marshall Conaut, \$5.

Giddings, \$1: Mrs. Marshall Conant, \$5.

\*\*MEETING TO NIGHT.\*\*

A meeting of the relief association for the relief of those in emergent circumstances who belong to the bureau will be held this (Monday) evening at 6 o'clock at the rooms of the Board of Health, 1223 F street. Representatives from the bureaus in the various Departments connected with the organization will please take notice. A cerdial invitation is extended to representatives of other organizations who desire to cooperate with the relief association. By order of C. R. Hander, Chairman.

At this meeting to night we hope the idea of circumlocution in extending relief will be obvisted. Some gentleman, competent, polite, generous and quick, should be in the office all the time and fully empowered to grant the ald required. Issuing orders, requiring them to be countersigned, &c., &c., is harassing and unnecessary. The money is given to be given to the sufferers right off, quick, and enough should be given in every case to really extend relief, and let the committee trust in Providence for more when their present fund is exhausted.

These ladies are not to be regarded as begars, for they are not: they are simply caught in a trap which the generous are helping them out of. The money is not given either for any pale, thin, hollow-eye man to go round with on tours of investigation into the moral and religious character of the recipients. The only business of the committees is to give the money out they have received for that purpose. Then, again, let the ladies have some money. Ham and meal are not the only things a lady requires. It is just possible she may need some things hardly explainable to the gentlemen of the committee. This charity is one of the most spontaneous and popular way. There is no sectarianism in it. Ten dollars is acknowledged from the First Fresbyterian church. The danding girls at the Theatre Comique kicked up their heels last Saurday night, and, as a result, some \$5000 will fall into the relief fund.

Abour Five Hundred Dollars,

ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. cash, have been disbursed by Lewis John Co., bankers, and with this disbursement a co. cankers, and with this disbursement nearly sixty widows and orphans have had happy and instant relief. This is the channel through which the greater part of the contributions of citizens goes, and it is most satisfactorily man-aged.

SAM WARD.

NEW YORK, April I.

How many female employees have been dropped from the Printing and Currency Bureau? How much has been raised to relieve their necessities? Is there an organization for distributing supplies, and if so, who is chairman? SANUEL WAED. Full information was given him in return, and from New York a fine response may be expected directed to the eminent firm of bankers whom he addressed.

MR. C. TOWNSEND'S OFFER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1876.

To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sir: The necessities of the employees of
the "Printing Bureau" call for aid and synpathy from every one in this community. Little
have I in the way of money to appropriate, but
should the committee on relief deem it feasible I
shall be glad to deliver, at any time and place
suggested, one of my lectures for the benefit of
this fund. "People We Meet" or "Scraps" is at
the disposal of the committee.

Very respectfully,

TOT M street northwest.

The offer of Mr. Townsend is very commenda-

SCANLON AND GRARY'S OFFER.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1876.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sin: In the present condition of the late Treas
ury employees, when our citizens are taking
steps tending toward their relief, we feel it our
duty to do likewise, and suggest a billiard exhibition. We tender the services of Louis Shaw
and ourselves—Shaw to execute his repertuire of
masse and fancy shots; also, to play a game of
French caroms on a 4/5 by 9 Collember table, and
also to have Mr. Collender request one of the
experts of New Verk sity to the

arso to have air. Collender request one of the experts of New York city to take part in the same.

The billiard entertainment might take place in connection with the Joe Jefferson dramatic performance, suggested at Ford's National Theatre, placing the table in the parquette near the orchestra, as similar performance having been given at the National some years since with great success. A large number of tickets, given to attaches of the Trassury, formed into committee, could be disposed of; also, the principal billiard halls. We should be most happy to furnish players, tables, dispose of tickets and otherwise aid the proposed project.

Awaiting an answer from Air. Charles R. Haight, or any of the other members of the committee, we are, respectfully yours,

Colliseum Billiard Hall.

The committee meeting to-night at the Board of Health rooms is a very important affair, and Mr. Haight will have many items of business to bring beiore it.

MR. Simon wolf.

MR. SIMON WOLF. MR. SIMON WOLF.

Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Fimon Wolf, who, during the sesson South and North, has met with great success in the lecture field, will deliver his new lecture at the Eighth-street Synagogue, under the anspices of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, for the benefit of the unemployed in the Departments. Subject: "Roger Williams, or the Prophet of the New World." Tickets of admission, 25 cents. Mr. Wolf recently read this lecture at Lyric hail, New York, and the New York papers spoke of it in the highest terms of praise. The benefit will receive great attention.

THE BURBANK READINGS.

The benefit given to the women of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, on Saturday atternoon last, by Mr. A. P. Burbank, the reader, is shown to have realized about \$170, which went directly into the hands and pockets of the women themselves. They have expressed individually their most grateful acknowledgment for this timely aid, which has given to some fifty women enough money to carry them through to the time when even more substantial aid is to be given. Many of them were without food, and those dependent upon them who were sick could not even be supplied with medicines. The relief they secured through this means was immediate and satisfactory. The women were supplied from The Refuelticax office with tickets, and had uniform success in selling them to the generous public, the Department cierks, especially, responding promptly and readily to the appeals of the women. The entertainment was very enjoyable, and Mr. Burbank may be sure that his visits to Washington betreafter, as a reader, will insure crowded bouses during his stay. It is due to Mr. H. K. Johnson, of the Post Office Department, to say that this bunsfit to the women was his project and under his management, and much of its success is due to his diriting and generous efforts. THE BURBANK READINGS.

The following letters have lately been received this office: "I am an orphan and unmarried, without any means of support. Depending entirely upon my office, is the reason it was given me. My father died with consumption. He was not it the war. This su-pension has caused great distress."

"Ins surpension has caused great distrose."

"I am the only support of a widowed mother and six children, unable to do anything. I was born in St. Louis, and I have been working in the Department about eight months. My influence was Hon. Senator Bogy. I am a single girl. I was put in office for charity sake, for I have a large family togrupport. I hope this will be of some benefit to me, for I am in need of work very much."

"I have to inform you of my situation. ather was a wholesale hat manufacturer at

abed for two years, and after that was only able to go on crutches. His disability continues ever since, and he is not able through his sickness to hold a situation. He is confined to his bed since last December with the same disease contracted BUSINESS ON THE BORDER. LIVELY TIMES OR THE BIO GRANDE

in the army.

"I made a statement of our situation to Mr. George B. McCartee, God bless him, and he gave me a situation in his burean. I am single, and sixteen years of age, and there are seven of usin the family. I was the only one that was working; one of my brothers got one month's work in the Pension Office this winter, and was discharged on account of the contingent fund running out. You can easily see for yourself how our lamily are situated. We have no friends to help us, nor no grocery store to give us credit." NO BOAX.

"My father died when I was but a mere child, and ever since I was able I have been the only support of an invalid mother and two sisters. My salary being the small amount of \$1.75 per day, it was with the greatest economy that I could manage to get along, and when out of "work" debt or starvation is the result."

NO HOME EXCEPT WHAT IS MARNED. NO HOME EXCEPT WHAT IS EARNED.

"I am a young lady and single. The suspecsion of work in the Printing Bureau, where I
was employed has brought me much discomfort
and privation, for I have no home except such as
I can earn with my hands. My mother is out of
health, and is wholly dependent upon me for
support. There is so little in Washington a
woman can do to support herself with that I pray
something may be done quickly." STARVATION RATHER THAN DISHONOR.

"Day before yesterday a Congressman made most insulting proposals to me and intimated that if I would give myself up to him I mightige right back into the Treasury Department. Of course I indignantly sourned his proposals, and will starve before I will submit to dishonor." A SOLDIER'S FAMILY WANTING CREAD. A SOLDIER'S FAMILY WANTING EREAD.

"I sm a married man with little children depending on me; also my wile's orphan brother, a small child. I saw very much in need. Since the suspension of the bureau it has made my wife and children want bread. I served in the army at the time of the war. God grant our distressed people's prayers may be granted."

THE FOURTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY. THE FOURTH UNITED STATES CAVALET.

"I am unmarried, and the only support of a widowed mother, aside from a small pension which she has received since the death of my eldest brother, who lost his life while fighting for his ecuntry at the battle of Gettysburg. I have a brother now in the regular army, who has been engaged for nearly five years in fighting the Indians upon the frontier, from whom we have not heard for some time. He is in the 4th United States cavalry. The suspension for so long a.

"I am a widow, and have three little children to support. My husband has been dead five years. After his death I supported them with my needle, in a very poor manner, as you will readily suppose, until a very short time ago, when, through the influence of a friend, I received a situation in the 'numbering room' of the Treasury Department. Since that time have had very little work to do, scarcely enough to supply my children with bread, and have many smaller bills unpaid, besides two months' house rent; and, if something is not done for us soon, I fear I shall have to break up housekeeping and separate my little ones."

MAIN SUPPORT OF TWELVE. "I was the main support of twelve in family, including my father, mother, brothers and sisters. I lost my oldest brother, who died from consumption, contracted while in the army during the war. I was the only one holding a position under the Government. REGULAR ARMY.

"Mrs. is a widow with two children to support; was given the office on account of poverty. Her bushand was allied while on the Plains with the regular army, under Gen. Scho-IN ALL THE WARS.

"I can rafely say that no one employed in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving is more in need than myself. Four females—an old aunt and two sixters—entirely dependent, and for our support the office was given me. The sudden suspension of work has placed us in great distress, having no other way of gaining a livelihood. We have but the one claim upon the Government, that in all troubles of the cauntry, from the revolutionary until the late war, our relatives were staunch and true." PIVE YOUNG CHILDREN.

"I would most respectfully state that I am a married man, with five young children. I served two years in the army. I was appointed laborer in the above bureau three years ago by Mr. Mc-Cartes, and was retained during all the reductions that took place during that period for faithful attention to my duties." NOT A CENT FOR BREAD.

ON CHARITY.

"My husband left me a year ago, and I secured a possition in the bureau. The money I received there supported myself and child. By being thrown out of employment I am left dependent

GOING TO RED WITHOUT SUPPER.

"I am the only daughter, and married a man who met with a misfortune about seven years ago and lost his mind and was sent to the insane asylum, leaving me with nine small children and no way to support them except with my needle. I obtained a place in the Treasury Department through some charitable people, but one of my girls being large enough to tage the place. I remained home with the smaller children. About this time my husband was sent home to me, the doctors thinking it would improve his mind. Circumstances compelled me to place some of my little children in the Protestant Orphan Asylum. I have six children and my husband home with me now. Since the closing of the Treasury Department I can escreely tell how I have lived at all—my children often going to bed without their supper. If the work does not commence soon I do not know what will prevent my family from starving, unless kind Providence shows me some other way of relief."

A SIMPLE FACT,

A SIMPLE PACT.

"I am unmarried. I was left an orphan at the early age of five years. My father was a Union soldier, and was killed in the late war. I am entirely dependent on my position in the office fer support, and if I had not some kind friends I would really be in want at the present time."

WHOLLY WITHOUT MEANS. wholly without means.
"I am a solder's daughter, ned was an inmate of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home in this city until August last, when my time expired, being sixteen years of age. My father served during the whole war, and nas since died. I have a feeble mother to help support, and now am wholly without any means of doing so. I have two brothers and one sister in the Orphans' Home."

"I have a wite and four children to support, with no one to assist me now that I am doing nothing. My wages were but \$2 per day, barely enough to keep up the household expenses, and leaving nothing to put by for a rainy day, like the present case. I was never in the army or navy, or in any other capacity under the Government, other than an employee in the Department."

"I am a married man, and have a family of eight depending on me for support. I was recommended for appointment in the Department by Major General Canby and Major General C. O. Howard. I was employed during the war in the Quartermaster's Department, army of Potomac, from 1862 until the close of the war. Myself and family are in destitute circumstances, as I have been unable to procure any employment since the closing of the office. In connection with my own family I have an aged father and mother depending on me for support, as they are unable to do anything themselves through feebleness."

A WAR WIDOW. A PATHER SPEARS.

to do anything themselves through feebleness."

A WAR WIDOW.

"I am a widow, and was made so by the war. My husband was killed in the first battle of Bull Run. I have no children, but an aged mother to support, and no one to look to for support but my own labor. Nothing was left me by my husband, and I have no means of support. I was sick and disabled and under the care of my physician when Mr. McCartee kindly gave me work. I have been an invalid for years, and am now only able to perform the duties assigned me with great pain sand dimently. I yielded my husband that the Government might live, and now that the only means of support is taken from me, it seems more than I can bear. I felt that at the death of my husband my heart was too keenly touched with saddest grief, and now that there is no way for me to get bread, I am in unutterable distress."

"Mrs. — was appointed in the bureau of Mr. McCartee upon the recommendation of Hon. Mr. Geode. of Norrolk, Va.; is entirely dependent upon her salary and has to provide for two grandchildren; no means of support and in destitute condition."

"I am single and the daughter of a widow. My father was too old to enter the army; was employed in the navy-yard, when by incessant labor day and night in fitting out Gevernment vessels he became ill, which in two or three weeks ended in his death, September 1, 1854. My mother has remained a widow, and has for years been in ill health. I have two sisters, the eldest a widow, confined to her bed for nearly a year; the other has also been confined to her bed by chronic disease for more than two years. I have only ene brother, a boy between twelve and thirteen years. We are poor and entirely dependent upon my labor for support. The fact-aside from present circumstances—that my father really lost his life in the Government service should be worthy of consideration in giving me work."

A WIDOWED MOTHER. "I have only to say that I am unmarried and the chief support of a widowed mother with three other girls, two of which are too young to be of any assistance whatever in maintaining the family. My father was one of the first volun-teers to take up arms in defense of the Capitol, but was considered too old for active service."

what a Battle Dip.

"My father died since the war. He was in the Union army, and was in the battle of the Unions army, and was in the battle of the Unions manys, Tennessee, in 1861, and there losts a lar and an arm. My mother is now living, with five children beside myself, and no one to help her but me. Beside that I have an aunt that has been sick for eight months, and nobody doing anything, and in that time of sickness has had four doctors, and all was dependent upon what I made in the bureau for support. We are greatly suffering since the suspension of the bureau. I am single, and have a very hard time indeed." Sophie Berens has translated into German.
Brot Harte's "M'lies," from the "Tales of Argonants," and it is published in weekly installments in the Perlin Montage Zeifung.

MEXICO. A Lively Time on the Border-Movements of our Gunboat. GALVESTON, April 1 .- A special to the News,

OUTBAGE AND MURDER IN PENNSYLVANIA

CHOKED TO DEATH IN A FIELD

HINGLISH HEMPRESS OF HINDIA

TITLE OF EMPRESS TO BE ABANDONED

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA'S JOURNEY

from Brownsville, April 1, says: To night the naval forces steamed up to be ready for the pro-tection of American citizens. In Matamoras Disr is on the edge of the town, and an attack is expected.

Another special to the Galveston News, from Brownsville, Texas, April 1, says: Night before last Mr. Sustendal, an American citisen, agoi sixty years, was placed on the top of the parapet wall in Matamoras. In the event the revoluwall in inatabores. In the would have been nearly between two fires and certainly killed. About 11 o'clock at night Cousul Wilson went to General Labarra and demanded Susten-dal's instant release, and the demand was com-plied with.

plied with.

Te-day orders were received from Washington, at least it is so reported, and Uonsul Wilson came to this bank very soon. The Rio Bravo steamed up, crossed the river and made fast to the Mexican bank. This was about 4 o'clock. Steam is unches are policing the river. Soundings have been made. It is reported that President Grant has directed that foreign residents of Matamoras shall be protected against exactions and enoressions of

MENICAN AUTHORITIES.

Foreign residents of Matamoras now in this place are highly delighted. A goodly number of them live on the river bank. They say Gen. Labarra will get no more money except from Mexicans. Late in the evening the gunbast steamed up to the upper edge of Matamoras and came to anchor. Expectations of brisk times on the other side are great.

The order above mentioned came directly to Captain Johnson, and directed him to proceed immediately to Matamoras and assist the Consulin giving pretection to American citizens. Two days since a deputation of foreigners residing in Matamoras waited upon General Potter and requested him to take steps to protect them from outrage. The General told them to send him a communication in writing. The change in the programme has rendered that unnecessary. The matter of supplying General Labarra with powder has been ventilated, but cannot be given to the public yet. The blame is not on Captain Johnson's shoulders. To day a surgeon was busy preparing bendages, lint, &c., for General Diar's troops. The movements of the gunboat are said to be worth ten thousand men to the revolutionary cause. The military are on the alert, and would be glad to take a part should it become necessary in defense of our citizens. NEXICAN AUTHORITIES

The Royal Titles Bill. New York, April 2.—The Herald's London special says: From the beginning the Home Rule members in Parliament have steed by the royal titles bill. The mass of the Irish people regard the question of another title or two with indif-ference, as clemency is the usual concomitant of ference, as clamency is the usual concomitant of such assumptions of title, and, as the Fenian prisoners are among those who might be expected to share it, the support of the frish was easily produced. Distrail could not openly announce the support of the support to the royal titles bill all Fenian their support to the royal titles bill all Fenian their support to the royal titles bill all Fenian prisoners, including the military ones who have been condemned by court-martial, will be released. O'Meagher Condon, it is thought, will be released in any event. Before the conference a committee of Englishmen had been formed for the purpose of agitating for amnesty to prisoners, but in consequence of the above-mentioned private negotiations and understanding forther action on their part has been suspended.

WHAT WILL THE GOVERNMENT DO? WHAT WILL THE GOVERNMENT DO?

LONDON, April 2.—The Observer to-day says it is reported in political circles that the Government intends to announce to-morrow the abandonment of the title of Empress, but will porsevere with the royal titles bill. Whips have been issued desiring Liberal peers to be in their seats on Monday te support the Earl of Shaftesbury's motion for an address to the Queen, praying her not to assume the title of Empress.

William Nicholson Hodgson, member of the Parliament for East Cumberland, and Hon. Frederick Walpole, member of the Parliament for Norfolk, are dead. Lieut. Cameron, African explorer, arrived at Liverpool to-day in steamer Oongo. A large crowd was at the steamer's dock to receive him, and he was warmly cheered on landing. He is in excellent bealth.

### RUSSIA.

The Czar's Trip-The Programme. St. Petersauro, April 2.-The programme of the Czar's journey is officially announced. His Majesty goes to Ems at the end of April, sojourn ing at Berlin a few days on the way. From Ems he goes to Jugenheim, and afterwards returns to Russia for the military manouvres. During the summer he will go to Helsingfores, and next to Warsaw. After reviewing the troops in various places he will accompany the Empress to Liva-dia, whence he will return to St. Petersburg late in the autumn. The Emperor of Brazil and King of Denmark will visit the imperial lamily during the summer.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—Thursday morning last the store of Hirsch Brothers, at Somerville, Tenn., was broken into by a party of fifteen disguised men, who, after ideating two of the Hirschs, tied ropes around their necks and dragged them through the streets for some time, dragged them through the streets for some time, finally releasing them with the assurance that should they remain there another night they would be killed. When the brothers returned to their store they found it had been robbed of \$1,900. The citizens of Somerville held a meeting, and organized a committee to protect the Hirschs.

Murder Most Foul. WILKESBARRE, PA., April 2.-Bridget O'Don nell was found dead this morning in a field on the northern outskirts of this city. A post that her person had been violated, and then she had been choked to death. There is as yet no clue to the murderer, but the police are in search of a tramp who was seen in that neighborhood

FIRE RECORD. CALAIS, April 2.—The iron foundry of W. E. Siayton was burned last night. Lose, \$25,000.

Boston, April 2.-The summer residence of S. W. Galloupe, of Boston, known as Ocean View cottage, near Phillips' Point, Swamptscott, was burned to-day. Loss, \$40,000. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 2.—Hale's block, containing Curtis, clothier; Clapp, boots and shoes; Alden, photographer; and Frazer, joweler, was partially burnt this merning. Total loss, 425,000.

Club house, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, destroyed the upper part of the building, and the lower part was damaged by water. The loss is cetimated at \$3,000, fully cov-ered by insurance. Pittshung, April 2.—A very destructive fire occurred at Fairmount, West Virginia, at an early hour this a.m. Twenty-two-buildings were destroyed and a number injured. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and originated between Swisher & Carpenter's store and Penderrast's saloon. The entire business block from Bridge street to Jefferson, south side of Main, and all the buildings but two on the north side, were burned; alse, a number of buildings an Bridge street. The total loss reaches fully \$125,000, on which there is an insurance of \$20,500.

New York, April 2.- A fire in the New York

CABLE PLASHES. MADRID, April 1.—The Bishop of Urgel is about to proceed to Rome to resign his Sec. MADRID, April 2.-Admiral Duran, Minister of

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, April 1.—The Prince of Wales arrived in this city to day, and imme-diately proceeded on board the steampship Serapis. The steamer will sail for Malta on Pauls, April 1.—A general meeting of bishops held here to-day, issued a vigorous protest against

the last assembly's university law being modified so as to withdraw the right of conferring degrees from Catholic universities unconnected with the State. LONDON, April 3 .- The Daily Telegram's special from Berlin intimates that Gen. Von Moltke will probably resign his office as chief of the staff of the army at the conclusion of his fur-lough, and be succeeded by Gen. Wartenslaben. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.—The postpone the idens of 1869 and 1873, railway bonds, chally announced. The reason given for the ponement is that the Government does not to have recourse to one rous loans.

# FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, April 1, 1876. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HUNTON, of Va., in the absence of Mr. Kworr, of Ky., chairman of the Judiciary Committee, gave notice that he would call up the impeachment resolutions on Monday immediately after the reading of the Journal. Mr. MOREY, of La., offered a resolution direct ing the Committee on the District of Columbi ment which of the concrete or asphalt pave

to inquire and report at the earliest practicable ound to be the most durable, and report the cost found to be the most durable, and report the cost of laying the same on Pennsylvania avenue from Pirst to Fliteenth street west. Referred to the Committee on the District.

Mr. THOMAS, of Md., presented a memorial of certain property owners of the District of Columbia asking relief. Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

On motion of Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, the House the took up the special order, the bill to amend

On motion of Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, the House then took up the special order, the bill to amend certain sections of titles is and 20 of the Revised Statutes, concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam-vessels.

The bill was considered by sections under the five-minute rule, as in Committee of the Whole. The bill was discussed by Messra, Readan, Lyndr, Hall, Congre, Sayler and one or two others, and some ninor amendments agreed to. At three o'clock, on a division being insisted on upon an amendment offered by Mr. Syone, of Mn., the House found itself without a quorum. Several votes were taken on formal motions to develop a quorum, and finally the yeas and nays were ordered on a motion to adjourn.

Pending this, by unanimous consent, a week from next Tuesday, at 2 o'clock p. m., was assigned for the further consideration of the steamboat bill.

The vote on adjournment resulted, yeas 68, nags 90.

The vote on adjournment resulted, yeas 68, nays 90.

An attempt was made to go on with the bill, but opposition was manifested, and another motion was made to adjourn.

Pending this motion, Mr. ROBINSON, of Ill., odisred the following:

Whereas it is alleged that one Hornce Boyden, now clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs, was guilty of corrupt and base practices while an efficer of the internal revenue in the State of Texas:

efficer of the investigate on Military Al-Resolved, That the Committee on Military Al-Resolved, That the Committee on Military Al-Resolved, That the Committee on Military Af-fairs be directed to investigate the facts in the case, and to have power to send for persons and papers, and report the facts to the House. Adopted.

Mr. GIESON, Ind., offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for copies of the cor-respondence with Mexico and the Central Ameri-can States, looking to an extension of our com-mercial relations in that direction. Adopted.

The House then, at 4 p. m., adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

New Ofleans, April 2.—The heating apparatus of a grain elevator on the levee in the Sixth district gave way, fatally injuring Jules Cameron and Thomas Hayes. New Orleans, April 2.—Gov. Kellogg has ac cepted the resignation of B. T. Beauregard, the colored tax collector of Baten Rouge, and ap-pointed Henry B. Babin to the position. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 2.-Navigation on the Delaware and Ruron canal will open on the 15th of April. Eighty cents per ton will be paid for the transportation of coal from Honesdale to Boston, April 1 .- In reply to a statement that

hoston, april 1.—in reply to a statement that the saval investigating committee would report Donald McKay involved in some questionable transactions in connection with the Charlestown navy yard, McKay publishes a card inviting the committee to specify any act of his that is not above repreach. WORCESTER, MASS., April 1 .- A special to the the Stiles reservoir, the largest in area in the country, and connecting, through a series of streams and ponds, with French's river. The rumors are not credited in the town, and there is no apprehension felt. The dam leaked some soon after it was built, but repairs have since been made, and have stopped the leak. The reservoir is full. Gazette says there have been rumors of a leak in

Saxe-Coburg Gotha. BERLIN, April 2.—The Vossische Zeitung pub-lishes a rumor that the forthcoming interview be tween Queen Victoria and Emperor William is for the purpose of concluding a treaty for the

cession to the German empire of the right of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Duchy of Saze-Coburg and Gotha. HAVANA, April 2.—In one of the courts yes-terday, after an angry controversy over a claim, the Marquis of Argindin, as he was leaving the ourt, struck Senor Sanchez Isnagua. The latter

Congressman E. W. M. Mackey, of South Carolina, is confined to his room by a serious at-

The President is still confined to his room, and sceives no visitors. His sickness is owing to Mr. Ranhen Middleton of this city who has arr. Reuben Middleton, of this city, who has been dangerously ill for the past dre months from a supposed cancer in the stomach, is still in a very low and precarious condition. While fully realizing the suproach of dissolution, he maintains his equanimity and the cheerfulness which rendered him a general favorite in a very extensive sequantiance. He is at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Hyatt, at Bladensburg.

The National Theatre-Italian Opera-T.tiens-Without the shadow of a doubt the National theatre will be crowded with audiences of the most critical character—so long have we been lacking that ne plus ultra of the modern stage, a perfect performance of one of the greatest com-positions of musicial genius by the representations of those legitimate sons and daughters of the upreme of all public entertainments.

ination and beauty first rendered the opera the supreme of all public entertainments.

The beauties of Bellini's splendid style and method reach their culmination in the music of his richest, most passionate and most intensely sweet of his much-favored compositions; and never probably has an artist assumed the title role with the assuring aid of a combination of talents and endowments more superbly, grandly capable of rendering to the fullness of expression the splendors of this creation.

Titiens has fairly conquered the cities of our country, and it is as the unrivaled queen of her dual art that she is welcomed here.

A singer, whose voice alone would place her among the highest; whose dramatic gifts alone would make her almost peerless on the stage; whose comprehensive genius revives in living force and in the completeness due the nobility of the great musician's compositions all the storeg, the passionate and the tender beings who live forever in the hearts of lovers of true music. All the dark and weird romance which clings to the life and tragic religion of the Druids of Gaul and Hritain permeates the surroundings of Titiens' presence as she walks the stage in "Norma's 'unhappy scenes. The shields mournful resonance; the dark boughs of mistletoe-bearing oax; the bloody altars of fateful service—all profaned by outraged human feeling—are made realit es ovivid as to absorb and fill the istening mind as she sings out Norma's very soul in upbrading or appeal or anguish of farewell, and yields every motion and look to the inspiration of the character, and allows imagination to fulfill its grandest power of perfect artistic assumption.

Ford's Opera House—Matt Morgan.

Ford's Opera House-Matt. Morgan-This evening the latest New York sensation, Matt. Morgan's "Grand Art Exhibition," com-mences at Ford's Opera house and will run through the week, with matiness Wednesday and Saturday. This exhibition consists of historical and mythological tableaux by twenty young ladies, said to be very beautiful. These living statues are pronounced by the press of other cities as of unexceptionable character and most artistic. The exhibition certainly possesses extraordinary attractions.

Mr. Sid France appears to night at the Theatre Comique in his drama "Marked for Life." Miss Kitty Allyne, the charming leading lady of the

Comjuce, has so far recovered the health as to be able to assume the principal female role in the drama. The Cawthorne boys are engaged. Therpy and Cronia, a new Ethiopian firm, make their first appearance here. The gem ballet troupe, little Lottle, Katé UConner and G. P. Harcourt remain all the week. Carneross and Dixey's Minstrels. This famous organization have the National heatre for Friday and Saturday of this week.

Consistency of Hon. Samuel J. Randall. WASHINGTON, D. C. March 28, 1876.
Fo the Editor of the Sational Republican:
Sir: Now, Sam Randall proposes not to be "inconsistent" in the matter of retrenchment in salaries. The present classification of clerks in the Departments was made in 1854, and upon the pay isoldent to that classification the reduction is to be made. The compensation of members of Congress at that time was §s a day for every day in attendance, but it has been increased since then more than four-fold, and it is upon this in-creased compensation that the curtailment in their cases is to be made. Is this Mr. Randall's

The Academy of Medicine and Surgers, St. Petersburg, is attended by 171 women and girls.

132 of whom are of littled birth. They mix harmoniously with the other sex in the dissectingSEEKING AFTER CHRIST.

OVERCROWDED CHURCHES OF THE CITY REQUIRED TO INTERPERE

INTEREST MANIFESTED YESTERDAY

LIRGE ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCHES

Anniversary of American Tract Society

Revival Work on Saturday. A crowded meeting was held on Saturday norning in the Rev. Dr. Sunderland's church, a number of children being among the audience Hammond, Rev. Drs. Noble, Newman, Rankin and Sunderland, Rev. Messrs. Domer, Worthington, Renwick, Black, Chamberlin, of Madras, India: Shearer of the New York Tract Society, and W. S. Hammond. Rev. W. S. Hammond read a number of re-

quests for prayer, among them being the follow-ing: For a dying lady not prepared; for four prothers: for a prominent physician of this city; for a young man not willing to give up the world; for an intemperate friend; for a father, and

world; for an intemperate frame; we amany others.

Rev. Mr. Chamberlin, a returned missionary from Madras, East India, gave a very interesting account of his labors among heathen children in India.

Rev. Mr. Shearer said there was one great beauty in the Christian religion; that in it there was a place for religion. In idolatrous faiths there were no orphan asylums, nor Sanday schools, but Christianity brought children near to God, and instead of sacrificing them to idols, offers their hearts to God. ffers their hearts to God. Rev. Dr. Newman said that he fully and firmly Rev. Dr. Newman said that he fully and firmly believed in the genuineness of this revival, and looking on the responsible position in which ministers and other workers were placed by this movement, he trusted they would have sufficient tenacity of purpose to continue their labors.

Mr. Bentley sang, with much musical taste and feeling, "Prodical, Come Home."

Rev. Dr. Noble indorsed the remarks of Rev. Dr. Newman, calling particular attention to this important era in religious history, and to the responsibilities devolving upon all Christians.

Hev. Dr. Hankin spoke very cheeringly as to the cases he had met with in the gallery of the Congregational church the previous night, where Congregational church the previous night, where whole families had united themselves together and found peace and happiness.

The inquiry meeting followed, and groups of abxious inquirers were clustered all over the church in earnest conversation.

EVENING MEETING.

The meeting in the evening at the Calvary (Baptist) church, announced as a young convert's meeting, was what might popularly be called a most enthusiastic gathering. Each of the speakers seemed to be in direct sympathy with the audience, and knowing that their hearers' hearts were in harmony with the truths they spoke their voices "gave forth no feeble or uncertain sound," but all the proceedings were characterized by an earnestness and energy that must have carried conviction to the minds of all present. Numbers of men in the meeting thanked God that they had lost their appetite for strong drink and were in possession of a moral strength they did not think they could ever have been capable of exerting, and the universal testimony of all who spoke was an indication that many homes were now happier and the altar fires brighter than ever. EVENING MEETING.

HON. MR. MANN. OF PHILADELPHIA. HON. MR. MANN, OF PHILADRIPHIA, said that twelve years ago, in that city, Mr. Hammond had labored earnestly, especially among children, and the question that arose in the minds of many was as to whether the work begun would last, one grave and staid old decoon deeming it a movement affecting only women and children. Previous to this Mr. Hammond had been laboring in Ireland and Scotland with great reported success, and after the close of the movement in his own city he (the speaker) went to Europe, traveling overmuch of the ground Mr. Hammond had covered. happy to state that in his own city those converted twelve years ago were holding out still. There might be some present at this meeting who would prefer to see men of wealth come into the Church, but to such he would simply say that the men who upheld the Church to-day by their prayers and by their means were those who as poor boys had been converted, and had devoted all to God's service.

Rev. W. J. Hammond followed in an indorsement of the last speaker's remarks, and expressive of his faith in the genuineness of this movement amongst the children as well as the adults.

THE LABORS OF SUNDAY.

The meeting held in the Metropolitan Church (Rev. Dr. Nowman's) pesterday afternoon was a most pleasing one. The building was crowded by both children and adults, and an auxiliary meeting was also held in the lecture-room to accommodate those who were unable to obtain admission to the main audience room.

As usual, Mr. Hammond was particularly happy in his address to the children, and the hymn singing was very inspiriting. This attracts the young to the meetings, it rivets the truth on their mind, and adds greatly to the liveliness of the meetings.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland stated in one of the meetings the other evening that a prominent school trustee had told him this revival movement was exercising an influence for good on the general character and deportment of the children attending the public schools in the District. We know there are some who doubt the genuineness of these children's convertions, because they do not manifest holiness in the same way as adults. This is true; but children's play and natural buoyancy should no more come in the way of our crediting their conversion than should engressing care and anxiety about business in the conversion of older people.

Mr. Hammond read a portion of the 19th chap-THE LABORS OF SUNDAY.

before his crucifizion. Jesus, as the son of God, created this beautiful world we live in. The laws that God devised for the government of his children were broken by them, and they came under a penalty for their transgression. Jesus then stepped forth and offered to pay the penalty by his sufferings and death. He came down into this world, took upon himself the nature of ward, and died that we might live. He was foresken by his Father, that we might not be foreaken. He was treated as a sinner that we migh be freed from the penalty of our transgressions. He died and ascended into heaven. But he will come again to earth and judge all, and separate the good from the evil, the righteous from the THE SUFFERINGS OF CHRIST

EVENING MEETING.

The Congregational church was again crowded in the evening, and althouch the auditorium was filled long before the hour for commencement had arrived the crowd still increased, necessitating the holding of meetings elsewhere. The social room was soon filled, while many hundreds went to the Calvary Baptist and Rev. Mr. Demer's churches, where very interesting services were hold. Mr. Hammond's discourse was the mest practical and eloquent that he has ever yet delivered in this city. The most bigoted sceptio or free thinker would, we think, have agreed that the subjects treated upon, the principles advanced, and the precepts inculcated would amelierate the condition of humanity, and place the social fabric upon a fixed and steadfast basis. And the discourse was equally applicable to Christians, placing their duties clearly before them, and fixing the responsibility they owed to God and man upon them in a way that must have carried conviction to each heart.

After the opening exercises Gen. Crittenden said, for reasons which he would explain directly, he felt he could not withhold his testimony tonight. About four weeks ago, at the urgent sollectation of the plous members of his family, he came to one of these meetings. He had no idea it would change his course of ilie. He had been raised by pieus parents; theoretically, he believed in the truths of Christianity; practically, he de-

AND YET HE HESITATED—AND WHY?

To day be and his son were two out of twenty who joined a Christian Church, and, looking around on that group, he saw none who had gray hairs but himself.

He was enjoying the pleasures of life, and felt refluctant to give them up, and being cool, cautious and calculating he hesitated. Hut at last he deck, ed and rose from his seat for prayers, and there was no longer any hesitation. Heing a modest man, and averse to speaking in public on other matters than his own business, and knowing that Mr. Hammond placed young converts in the front he felt uneasy as to this but a friend of his with whom he had associated for a number of years in military and other affairs said if he would speak next he would come to the meeting. He came, bringing his wife with him, and that day (Sunday) had been converted, making his wife the happiest woman in the world. Therefore it was that he deemed it his duty to bear testimony to the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Major Hall (the gentleman referred to) then rose, and, with deep emotion and amid breathless silence, said: "I am too young a Christian to say much, but I simply wish to announce publicly that have become a Christian, and dast my jet with God's people. I can say no more. I have had a severe strongle. The change has been AND YET HE HESITATED-AND WHY ? with God's people. I can say no more. I have had a severe struggle. The change has been sudden, immediate and powerful, and it has over-powered me."

Mr. Hammond took for his text Amos virit:
"Wee unto them who are at ease in Zion." He would suppose three cases and apply them to certain classes present. Supposing that all the nations of the earth were at war with America, and one man in the country, not a naturalized citizen, should know of a secret that would save the nation; and supposing he were to say, I am not a naturalized citizen, and have no into rest in the master, and therefore I will interfere; he

would be equally as culpable as if he had delivered every tort and public building into the hands of the enemy. Supposing again a man sees the child of his neighbor, with whom he is at enmity, about to step over a precipios, and makes no effort to save him, he is guilty of murder; and the man who has been shipwrecked, who has been struggling in the water, and then refuses to take advantage of the life boat which cames to his aid, is as much a suicide as if he had blown his brains out.

is as much a suicide'as if he had blown his brains out.

God has a government, which is a good gevernment, but which is continually being opposed and attacked. If you go through the salcoes and hotels and offices of this city and listen to men who are not Christians talking, you will hear God's moral law being attacked, and his infinite power and wisdom called into question. And yet, you say, this is none of our business. We make no pretensions to Christianity and we have no right to interfere. All of us have a duty to perform in this matter.

A law is a rule of action, and if man had obeyed the law set down by God for his guitance, he would have remained happy. That law, however, was broken, but by a remedial system all who rebeled against those heavenly laws would be forgiven and restored to their position as sons of God. The divinity of Christ is being attacked, and the efficacy of his death doubted, and you do nothing. Some of those prevent are salcon-keepers and see men day after day and week after week standing at their but, and know assuredly that those men are going

and yet they do nothing. They are living under Ged's moral government, partaking of its benefits, and make no effort to lift men out of the slough of sin into which they have 'alien. God has enough work in this world for every man to do, and sporting men and gamblers who have brain-power will not starve if they have to give up the business in which they are engaged.

There are thousands of children in this city, and if they are not converted when young, with the allurements spread out for them here, many of them would eventually be lost. You see your neighbor's son coming out of the drinking and yambling saloos, and the house of ill-tame, and you say, "It is no business of mine: let my neighbor attend to his own children." And sew the unconverted fathers. They leave everything to their wives; they let their children wander off into forbidden paths, and bye and bye they will go down that road that leads to hell. There are Christians who have their eyes filled with sold dust, with wine, and with avariee, and can not see the pierced hand that is outstretched to save them; and there are shners in a worse condition, who, unless you help them, will soon say, "The harvest is passed, the summer is ended, and we are not saved."

He gave a graphic illustration of a picture he had once seen in Boston, representing men sirtying to pass through a narrow gate—one with a bundle of self-righteousness, another with his TO A DRUNKARD'S GRAVE,

had once seen in Boston, representing men sriv-ing to pass through a narrow gate—one with a bundle of self-righteousness; another with his bags of gold, ANOTHER WITH HIS CARDS ANOTHER WITH HIS CARDS,
another with his wine bottles and another with
the bubble of honor striving and wrestling to
take all into heaven with them, and all were
falling down by the way, and only one poor man,
down on his knees groveling in the dust, was
able to inter.

His concluding remarks were powerfully delivered, riging to a height of eloquence and pathes that moved many chords in the hearts of
the vast assembly, and when at the close the different classes present were invited to rise for
prayers, nearly all arose by an involuntary im-

PROGRAMM: FOR THE WELL.

This morning and during the week the Biblereading meetings, at which Mr. Hammond will
preside, will be held in the Roy. Dr. Sunderland's church, on Four-and-a half street, at 11:30
o'clock.

Mr. Hammond and a band of Christian workers
will leave for Alexandria to-day from the Sixthorder.

Mr. Hammond and a band of Christian workers will leave for Alexandria to-day from the Sixthstreet depot, at 1 p. m., and will hold service in the M. E. church at 3 p. m.

In the evening union meetings will be held in Waugh Chapel, in Rev. Dr. Noble's, Rev. Dr. Gray's and Rev. Mr. Patch's churches, in the Methedist Protestant church on Ninth street, and in the Bapitat church at Georgetown.

On Tuesday evening the usual union meeting, at which Mr. Hammond will preach, will be held in the Congregational church, at 7 o'dlowf. Admission will be only by tickets, which can be distinct free at Mr. Parker's book store, on Seventh street, and at Mr. Young's.

A meeting for Christians generally will be held on the same night, in Calvary Baptist church, and the same church will be opened each evening during the week for an overflow meeting.

It is an unusual experience among Washington churchgoers to find, on approaching a house of worship, instead of the usual array of empty seats at our night services, a force of police, barring even the cuter entrance. Such, however, has been the continually-increasing crowds in attendance on the revival meetings at the Conprepational church that the committee

attendance on the revival meetings at the Congregational church that the committee of arrangements were last night compelled to adopt this course, in respect to the thousands who reached the place after every available space was occupied. Considerable complaint was expressed by many so unceremoniously turned away, but the committee were probably from any point of view justified in the course pursued by them. They state that the usefulness of the meetings has for some time been seriously impaired by permitting large numbers of those who are unable to obtain standing room to fill the vestibules and stairways during the services, laughing, talking and covering the matting and floor with expectoration, much to the disturbance of the meeting and against good manners and morals.

These 'persons have heretofore declined to accede to the requests of the unhers, and last night the sutherity of the police was brought into requisition to induce such people to go into the meeting in the lecture-room or to leave the church. It is to be regretted that in managing such a crowd, in which are always some rough and disorderly persons, injustice will sometimes be done to quiet and peaceable people, but these are not usually the ones who make complaint. The committee protest that neither they nor Mr. Hammond ever ordered the doors to be locked, and that with such experience as they have, without the advantage of being professional minagers, they have used their timest exections to bring within the influence of these meetings every person desirous of coming to the church. It is a public misfortune to our city that we have no hall capable of accommodating the thousands who are ready to attend these meetings.

It would be more encouracing if the interest was of such a character as to fill all our churches reaconably full without overcrowding particular cases. Is not saving grace just as free at one church as another? And now that general interest has attained that mag; frude which is equal to the capacity of all our houses of working

The prevailing religious interest and the pleasant weather of yesterday combined to bring out unusually large audiences in nearly all the churcher. Most all the Espirit, Methodist and Congregational churches, as is their custom on the first Sabbath in each month, celebrated the ordinance of the Lord's Supres either at the the first Sabbath in each month, celebrated the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, either at the morning or evening service. Rev. Mr. Mason, who has accepted a call from the Calvary Baptist church, will not be table to commence his labors till about the first of May. Rev. Mr. Peltr. of Philadelphia, occupied the pulpit yesterpay, and at the close of the morning service eighteen candidates, male and female, were baptized in the pool of the church by the Rev. Mr. Myrick, and received the right hand of felluwship in the evening. At the Congregational church quite a number of persons were received into the church by baptism. Several other churches also admitted quite a number of new members, nearly all of whom date their conversion to the labors of Hammond and Bentley.

Western Presbyterian Church-Rev. David Wills, D. D., the pastor, preached an able discourse, appropriate to Communion Sunday, yesterday morning on "The Blood of Christ," showing first how the cause of human liberty and progress had in all ages only been advanced by the shedding of the blood of its de-fenders, and in religious matters "the blood of fenders, and in religious matters "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church," and then demonstrating the superior greatness and efficacy of the sacrifice of Christ. At the close a large number of commulcants partook of the Lard's Supper. Dr. Wills announced that the special services, which have been so successfully conducted for two weeks past, would be held every evening this week. The exercises consist of a brief Bible reading, with comments by Dr. Wills, followed by prayer and conference and a short praise meeting, Moody and Sankey's hymns used. All are invited, and members of neighboring churches and all Christians especially requested to occoperate.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The Washington Annual Meeting—Reports and The fifty-first Washington annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held last even-ing in the Fourth Presbyterian church. After the preliminary religious exercises, conducted by Rev. Joseph F. Kelly, Mr. Justice Strong, who presided, made a few opening remarks concerning the purposes and work of the society The financial scoretary, Rev. Mr. Shearer, made the yearly statement of the society, as fol-lows.

The Pinancial Statement.

The American Tract Society thankfully acknowledge the mercy of God during another year, the first of its second haif century.

Amid serious and wide-spread financial depression its friends have generously contributed to the support of its missionary work, the gifts from the living exceeding those of the previous year, and the total rising above \$100,000.

It is gratifying to note that the direction of its books, tracts, papers through booksellers and in other channels shows no abatement, the receipts from this source exceeding \$300,000.

Among the new volumes issued are swears intended to facilitate Bible study, including a new pocast concordance. The six periodicals—two weaklies and four monthlies, one weakly and seemonthly being in the German language-continue to hold a large place in the public favor, their aggregate circulation in the year being 7,000,000 ceptes. As the publications are seld all prices about covering the cost of production and circulation, and not for the sake of revenue, the benevolent work of the society is whelly dependent upon the donations of churches and individuals. In the half century just closed the total receipts \$13,567,580,55, of which \$4,323,050,14 were in donations and lexades. In expending this four and a third millions, \$616,637,50 was given to aid the foreign mission press, publications were granted to the needy in this land to the value of THE PINANCIAL STATEMENT.